

She lingers in the lanes or ferny wood Or where the meadows bloom in solitude,
Or listens on the river's sedgy brink
To the glad song of her own bobolink.
Her swift foot pauses where the grasses wave
Above some half-forgotten soldier's grave. She stoops above war desolated spots To seal forgiveness with forget-me-nots, And writes with mosses on the crumbling

Heroic names recalled by her alone.

O May, so prodigal in memories: Hast thou forgot the battles on the seas? Hast thou forgot the scamen that went down Without a fear to blanch the chock of brown? No violet or primrose ever rests Its fluted leaves upon these warrior-breasts. No friendly hand has decked their ocean grave

Nor sorrow's tribute reached them through the Perchance the drifting seaweed drops a spray In the unfolded arm, then floats away; Perchance those crystal corridors below Are lighted by a faint and shifting glow Where passing birds, with soft and sheeny

wings, Shed gleams of glory in their wanderings

Not for their age alone the brave old ships Set thundering trumpets to their iren lips'
They poured that awful eloquence of fire
To right the wrong, and lift the right still

The ocean or the shipyard claims the wrecks, And shadowy crews invest the rotting decks. A ghostly canvas flutters to the breeze. Hast thou no garlands, May, for such as these? Bring thy deep urn filled with a nation's tears; Sing thy sweet psalm sprung from our happier

And where a warship moulders on our shore. Worn like a grandsire whose long work is o'er, Yet on whose rough cheek baby fingers stray, Give the grim past the blossoms of to-day: -Curtis May, in Youth's Companion.



SILLA," shouted two bright young voices in concert, "teacher says we are to procession on Decoration day and carry flowers to the soldiers' graves."

Aunt Drusilla looked up from her sewing, gave a scarcely audible sigh and said nothing. Too much excited to notice this apparent lack of interest on the part of her aunt, the elder child continued the fascinating description of the event in which she hoped to play so prominent a part. In a breathless tone, wherein was just a suspicion of an undercurrent of pride, she procecded eagerly:

"And I am to walk first, teacher says-and we are to wear white lovely, 1"-

"It won't be quite so lovely if we baven't any white dresses to wear," interrupted her little sister Myra, who was of a practical turn of mind. Myrtle's face fell somewhat at this, and a moment or two of thoughtful silence followed. Quickly rallying, however, she turned to her aunt as to a person of inexhaustible resources, saying confidently:

"Aunt Drusilla will fix us some, I know she will." "No you don't, Myrtle, Aunt Drusilla

hasn't said she would." "You will, won't you, aunt?" said

Myrtie, coaxingly.

You must wait until I think it over, children-you know I am not made of

money. As this was a somewhat common ex pression with Aunt Drusilla when extra drains were made on her pocketbook, and often resulted favorably.

the little girls felt no serious misgiv-

ings with reference to their white

Left once more to herself Drusilla continued her work with thoughts which wandered far from her present surroundings. Time had flown by, carrying with it one by one of her old associates, either on the matrimonial wave, or to the shore where there is "neither marrying nor giving in marriage," and still she, Drusilla Dexter, remained with an uneventful past and an apparently joyless future. I said "uneventful;" in that, perhaps I erred -taking the general opinion of the few who thought they knew Drusilla's history from beginning to end as a cri-

terion for the precise truth. The wise man has truly said: "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness and a stranger intermeddleth no. with its joys," and he : 'who have added-its

own secret hopes. Some fifteen years before the date of my story, while in her father's home, Drusilla cherished, and fell asleep many a night to dream of, an ideal of a manly type. No one suspected it-naturally reserved, she said but little of what touched her in the tenderest spots. Hugh Manning, their neighbor's son, was a big boy when she first started for school. His was the friendly hand upon which she had relied in all her childish troubles, and out of the abundance of a large-hearted nature he never refused to help the shy little maiden whose thanks were often only an appreciative smile. Years passed in this way until Hugh was a man indeed and Drusiila a sweet-faced maiden. neighborly companionship continued and Drusilla cared for none other. To see him once in a few days, even, satisfied her.

The distant rumblings of war at last penetrated the little western village where they lived, and women's hearts failed them, knowing that the call for their loved ones would surely come. Then Drusilla awoke from the dream in which she had indulged to the reality of a heartache and a startling ousness of the fact which is rigid economy had to be exercised. either fraught with much joy or sor-row to a woman, viz., that her heart

otherwise. Her ideal was a brave man, paper to preserve its color. stalwart and fearless-but oh, the misextreme limit of age permissible, and

try to say them nay.

month, the The last night before the men start-dryad of the ed, the two families of the Mannings The last night before the men startand Dexters met at the latter's house for a farewell supper. Beneath the pleasant flow of genial neighborly chat there lay the deep current of turbulent thought and sad forebodings to which some would give voice lest the others should be disheartened. Drusilla and a compressed look about her mouth, telling of a speechless grief harder to bear because it must not find Tolce.

> It was an evening in June. The roses were in full bloom and filled the air with their sweetness. The scent of roses reminded Drusilla of that evening for many years after. Weary of the strain of keeping up appearances the girl went for a breath of air down the garden path between the rose bushes. A sense of desolation, too undefined for language, lay like a heavy burden on her heart. Hearing a foot-step on the walk she hastily turned, dreading the interruption to these few stolen moments of freedom from restraint. A glance at the supposed intruder sufficed to bring the color to her

white lips. "What did you run away for, Dru-silla?" said Hugh, cheerily. "Why, you surely are not crying because we go to fight our country's battles and, please God to return with honor to our friends. You must exercise faith and courage, Drusilla, it is the only way to endure these separations."

"I cannot, Hugh. It is far easier for

you to go than for us who remain to stay at home and weep," replied the girl, tearfully. "How do you know that, Drusilla.

There was no opportunity for further speech, the rest of the family joined them and the conversation became general. The summons came earlier than was expected in the morning and leavetakings were of necessity brief. Faith and courage-those two words burned themselves, as it were, into Drusilla's very soul. Faith first in her God and then in Hugh, and courage to take up boldly the duties of each long sad day, and to wait for the tidings of loved ones that might never come.

Some time after the departure of the men from Leigh Valley a distant relative visited the family and brought for Drusilla, as a present, a beautiful white dress. In an instant the thought occurred to her that it might serve as a wedding dress if Hugh should return and ask her to be his wife.

"He meant to do so that night, I am sure," she frequently said to herself. "Oh, if he had only spoken, it would have been easier to bear now."

Troubles came thickly to the Dexter family after the first year of absence. Occasionally letters from the field told

grief Drusilla would not have had it it, and had kept it wrapped up in blue

"Yes," she said to herself, "it will ery of it! Her father and young broth- make them two beautiful dresses, and er were likewise going; the one on the as soldier children they will decorate

the other almost too young for service, but they were ready and willing, and of joy over the prospect of their new white dresses. Myrile was especially the graves" aunt's face as she folked the goods and put them away. Myra, however, whom little escaped, observed it, and told Myrtle she was sure something was troubling Aunt Drusilla.

"What can it be?" said Myrtle, coming down at once from her excitement. "I don't know, Myrtle, but I believe it is about Decoration day. Aunt looked waited on the table with a white face as though she cried last year, I remem-

It rained the day before Decoration day, and many were the fears ex-pressed by the children lest it would be too wet to wear their new white dresses. Myrtle, who resembled her aunt, with fair hair and blue eyes, looked at herself with great satisfaction in the looking glass. The sunshine threw streaks of gold on her hair and a rosy tint on her cheeks.
"Won't you come to the cemetery

and see us, aunt?" asked Myra, holding up her face for a good-by kiss. "No, dear, I think not. You can tell

me all about it when you come some. Be good children, and be careful not to spoil your dresses. Good-by!" "Faith and courage," whispered the

lonely woman to herself, when the sound of their footsteps had died away in the distance. "I need them as much as ever. Will it ever cease to be a struggle to keep them up? So far have had sustaining grace, but how about the long future?'

"As thy day so shall thy strength be," came to her cheerily, and she resumed her sewing with peace, yes, and with a positive joy in her heart. Meanwhile the children were having

a grand time. The weather was perfect, and the arrangements all which could be desired. The G. A. R. men were drawn up in line at the entrance of the cemetery while the children marched past them. Myrtle heading the procession. One of the men started violently on seeing her, and could hardly forbear breaking from the ranks and hastening to overtake her. When the graves were all decorated and the children were marching back to the conveyances at the cemetery gates, the man left his comrades and stepped up to the lender.

In the few minutes intervening between their arrival and taking their seats in the carriages he contrived to ask her if her name was Dexter, or if she had relatives of that name?

"Yes, Myra and I are called Dexter, and so is our aunt. Miss Drusilla. Do you know her?" asked the child, looking curiously at the gray-haired G. "Yes, that is, I used to. Where do

you live?" "With Aunt Drusilia, in a small white house with green blinds, on Spencer street. Good-by, sir, I must

get in now. Come, Myra."
On the children's arrival at home they found their aunt engaged with a



STEPPED UP TO THE LEADER.

they ceased altogether. From Hugh | to tell her of the afternoon's performthere were two or three communica- ance for quite a little while. Just as tions to his family, and then he too was silent. At the close of the war the father and brother returned. Careful nursing restored the latter, but no loving care could bring health to the shattered constitution of the former, and in few months he was laid to rest in a soldier's grave. Hugh's whereabouts was a mystery. He was heard of as wounded and a prisoner, and the opinion of his relatives was that he too had fallen a victim to the horrors of the war.

"Faith and courage, oh for it!" prayed Drusilla many times a day: 'not my will, but Thine be done," she murmured from the depths of her

stricken soul. Her mother died, and then she went to a distant town to live with her brother, who had married and settled down. As the patient aunt of his little girls, and the mainstay of the church to which she belonged, she did not lead an unhappy life, although an abiding sorrow was her portion. The mystery attending Hugh's fate remained unsolved. Other troubles, however, followed. Her brother and his wife were both taken, and she was left sole guardian to the little girls, Myrtle and

Hearing of another town in which she could get suitable employment so disposal, she took the children with her and settled down as a dressmaker. "Faith and courage," oh, how she needed them now; alone with two little

ones depending on her. Day by day, with a steady purpose of doing faithfully the work coming to her, she worked and won victory after victory over discouragement and occasional seeming defeat. These decoration days were seasons requiring more faith and courage that at times she felt

The problem of the children's white dresses, on the day on which our story opened, occupied her mind some time after their departure. Money was scarce with her just now, sickness had thrown her behind, and for awhile

"Why not give them your white dress; you will never have it made up was no longer in her own keeping—
irrevocably given to another. The call
for men came even sconer than was anticipated, and Hugh was one of the first
to offer himself. Notwithstending her

dress; you will never have it made up
for yourself," whispered common sense.
Now this white dress was the only
tangible thing poor Drusilla felt she
had to look at connected with the one
courage!"—Mrs. W. f. Sanders, in Chiromance in her life. As anch she prized

they were about to do so there was a ring at the doorbell, and as their aunt was assisting them to take off their finery neither of them could go to the door.

"I wonder if it's that man?" said Myra. 'He has had about time to get

here. The little girls waited in vain for their aunt to come and finish their toilets, so they concluded to wait upon each other, as they usually did, and then go and see what ailed their aunt. This was soon executed, so eager were they to solve the mysterious coming of this stranger. On entering the room they found the G. A. R. man occupying a seat very near their aunt, who appeared to be in too happy a state of mind to warrant that sob. On seeing the children Drusilla held out her han to Myrtle, who happened to be foremost, saying, with a smile in which there was a mingling of various emo-

"These are poor Heber's children, Hugh. They are all that is left of my

"This little lady's likeness to you was the means of my finding you, Drusilla, after my long search. I only intended remaining here a week, so that my chances were small of meeting with

A few words will suffice to explain as to eke out the small income at her Hugh's silence and long absence. He had written to Drusilla, asking her to be his wife, soon after wishing her good-by, but unfortunately the letter was lost. He was injured in the head during one of the first engagements. On his apparent recovery from the wound it was discovered that his memory was a blank, and without being exactly insane, he came very near it. For several years he continued in this condition. Finally, however, he recovered under skillful treatment, and then set on a quest for his loved ones No one in his native village knew Drnsilla's latest move, and the search seemed

By the will of his father, who had died recently, he had come into considerable property, and, as he told Drusil-la, there would be no further need for

her to be a breadwinner. "I am afraid, Hugh," she answered

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS

Meet in State Convention at Kan sas City.

A State Ticket Placed in Nomination and a Platform Adopted After a Pro-tracted Second Day's Sitting-The Ticket

ver question was the bone of contention in the democratic state convention which met here to-day. The most sig-nificant incident of the fight was the suggestion of Representative Bland as a presidential possibility. This oc-Gov. Stone, made in the convention law. while the platform committee was preparing its report. Mr. Bland was received with resounding cheers lasting several minutes. The popularity of his pronounced silver views with the delegates was noticeable. The fight in the committee on resolutions over the silver question and the question of indorsing the national administration was waged with earnestness on both sides. The conservative men were in the majority and the radical action favored by some free-silver delegates was averted.

The convention was called to order in the Auditorium hall shortly after 12 o'clock.

manner in which ex-Mayor Noonan, of St. Louis, distributed his proxy, the state committee was delayed in holding its session until the matter could be settled by wire. No less than five men appeared with proxies duly signed by Noonan. It was finally decided that Col. Wm. II. Phelps, of Sedalia, was entitled to representation, and he was seated.

As early as 10 o'clock the delegates began filing into the hall, and at 11 o'clock the immense auditorium was Francis, Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara, Congressmen Bland, Tarsney and Hall; Cols. Nicholas Bell and Griff Prather, national committeemen, and a host of state and municipal office-holders. During the interim, while waiting

for the convention to be called to order, the delegates were entertained by a number of impromptu speeches, all of which were vociferously applanded

The Francis faction used every endeavor to prevent the convention from passing a resolution denouncing the dministration at Washington. Aman who stands very close to President Cleveland, and is also a close friend of Gov. Francis, said an hour before the meeting and during the preparation of the report of the committee on resolutions:

"There will be no denunciation of Cleveland; no denunciation of congress, and no ratio recommended in the silver plank."

At 12:20 p. m. the convention was called to order and the roll call began. The temporary officers selected were: John McD. Trimble, of Kansas City. for chairman; Dr. D. H. Shields, of Hannibal, for vice-chairman; W. H. Painter, of Carrollton, for secretary, and David Wallace, of Jackson county. and Cornelius N. Roach, of Jasper county, as assistant secretaries.

At the conclusion of the roll call the usual committees on permanent orranization and resolutions were ap pointed, and the convention took a re ess until 2 p. m.

The committee on permanent organization immediately withdrew to an adjoining room, and in less than ten minutes it had decided upon Gov. W. J. Stone for permanent chairman and created considerable surprise, and were purity, economy and vigor of his administraregarded as a clever move on the part of the administration or Francis faction to conciliate the Stone followers and thereby secure harmony in the convention.

When the convention resumed in the afternoon there were loud cries for Mr. Bland, but the indefatigable silverite had a fight on his hands in the committee on resolutions, and was unable

The time of the convention during the wait for the report of the platform committee was taken up with speechmaking until late in the afternoon, when an adjournment until evening was taken. Meanwhile the fight in committee for the resolution favoring democratic and unlawful. free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to I was in progress, with Gov. Stone and Mr. Bland in the minority. The free-silver men, however, were deter-

mined. In the course of the evening, while the resolutions committee was still en- the suggestion of Gov. Stone: gaged in a wrangle over the silver question, the regular order was dispensed with, and nominating speeches were declared to be in order, and nominations for judge of the supreme court and for superintendent of public instuction were made.

The convention remained in session until a late hour, amusing itself as best it could, waiting for the settlement of the dispute.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE. The following is the new state democratic committee elected in the district

First district, Col. John H. Carroll, Unionville; second, Robert Lazier, Carrollton; third, J. B. Thomas, Albany: fourth, James C. Davis, St. Joseph; fifth, Bernard Corrigan, Kansas City; sixth, Maj. Harvey W. Salmon, Clinton; seventh, Dr. Jas. Brown, Marshall; eighth, Will J. Zevely, Jefferson City: ninth, Sam B. Cook, Mexico: tenth, Anton C. Stuever, St. Louis: eleventh, John Roberts, St. Louis; twelfth, C. C. Maffitt, St. Louis; thirteenth. Henry Rosier, Ste. Genevieve: fourteenth, Alex. Sherwood, Cape Girar-

Maj. Salmon it is understood will succeed Mattitt as chairman.

deau; Fifteenth, Capt. Tom Connor,

The Platform.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.-At 12:30 a. in. the committee on resolutions announced that it had concluded its labors. Two reports were submitted. The following is that of the majority of the committee:

We, the democracy of the state of Miss in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our faith in and adherence to the time-honored principles of our party, as set forth in its state and national platforms of the past, and cz press our conviction that the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of representa-tive government depend upon the continued

supremacy.

Inspired by these principles, we declare in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, local self-covernment, the high-

est possible degree of personal liberty consist-ent with the public good and a strict construc-tion of the federal constitution.

We especially reaffirm our devotion to the cardinal democratic doctrine of absolute equality among all citizens and sections in bearing the burdens and enjoying the benefits of government, and we denounce all legislation as unjust and undemocratic which has the ef fect of creating partnerships between the g ov rect of creating partnerships between the government and private interests at the expense of the great body of our people, and we again assert, as in 1892, that "the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such duties shall be limited to the recessities of the government bonestly and economically administreal." KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15 .- The sil-

conomically administered." economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley act as the oulminating outrage of tariff taxation, and we
unequivocally disapprove of the action of every temogratic senator and representative in congress who opposes or delays, directly or indi-rectly, under any pretext, the passage of a bill curred in the vigorous silver speech of decreasing the import duties imposed by that

We favor the imposition of an incom? tax as proposed in the Wilson bill: not, as is falsely asserted by its opponents, for the purpose of discriminating against the wealth of any section, but because every citizen should be taxed in proportion to the benefits he received from the presention to his property by the government, and no tax can be so just as that which is collected, not on consumption or unproduce tive property, but from the profits of incomes which really represent the benefits received by

the citizens from just and equal laws.

We denounce as un-American and undemocratic the system of taxation on consumption. only now advocated by republicans and pre-tended democrats, under which the poor pay the same or greater taxes than the rich.

THE SILVER PLANE. WHEREAS. The constitution of the United The hour of convening was set for 11 o'clock, but owing to the peculiar provides that congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and also provides that no state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. hence we declare it to be a duty enjoined upon congress by the constitution to coin both gold and silver money for the use of the people of the states; that congress has no rightful power to refuse the colnage of either metal. We therefore demand the free bimetallic

coinage of both gold and silver, and the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it ex-ist d under our laws for over eighty years prior to the demonstration of the standard silver dollar in 1973, and should it become necessary in order to maintain the two metals in circulation to rendjust the ratio, it should be determined whether gold has risen or silver packed with a coatless and perspiring has fallen, and whether there should be a change of the gold dollar or the silver dollar, or of both, to the end that whatever ratio is present were: Gov. Stone, ex-Gov. adopted the rights of both creditor and debtor shall be preserved alike, having in view the demands of the people for an adequate circu-lating medium. We declare that we are not in favor of gold monometallism or silver mono metallism, but that both should be coined at such ratio as will maintain the two metals in circulation

We insist upon the democratic doctrine of ackson and Benton, that all money issued by the authority of congress shall be issued and its value maintained by the government. That we are opposed to farming out to national banks the right to issue circulating notes. That we are opposed to any further increase of the interest-bearing debt of the government.

CORPORATE POWER CONDEMNED. We affirm our adherence to the greath truth that free institutions can only be preserved by a strict construction of the federal constituon and the recognition at all times of the limitations therein of national and state au-thority. Therefore, we demand that congress shall enact laws so defining and limiting the jurisdiction of the federal courts as to protect the states and the people from their enormous and dangerous usurpations. And we demand that all corporations doing business in this state be declared by proper con gressional legislation citizens of such state and subject to the jurisdiction of the courts thereof to the same extent, in all respects, as if such corporations were organized under an I citizens of such state.

THE PORCE BILL. We indorse the action of President Cleveland partisan administration of which by the repub can party when in power the will of the maperity and the rights of the states have been trainpled upon with impunity. The democrats of Missouri have known what it is to live under a government based on federal coercion and re-turning board metho is, and they have learned by bitter experience that its legitimate fruits ballot, contempt for the people's will as ex-pressed at the polls, robbery of the tax-payers, profligate expenditure of the public money, dishonored officials, betrayal of trusts and a weak-

ening of the respect for law, which is the lasts of all civilized government. We commend the patriotism, integrity, ability and courage of Grover Cleveland, and Simon S. Bass, of St. Louis, for permanent secretary. These selections carnest efforts in behalf of tariff reform, the

> and faithfully administered the state government, and we ask the continued support of our citizens to a party which has redeemed all its pledges and shown efficiency, integrity and onomy in the discharge of every trust. The democracy of Missouri have learned of the unwarrantable endenvers upon the part of would-be political leaders to create strife and discord within the ranks of the democratic

party, by attempting to arraign one class of voters against another, on account of their religious faith: Therefore, be it Resolved. That the grand old democratic party, whose conservatism is preservative of national honor, tranquility and peace, the party of the people, and the enemy of oppression and tyranny in every form, do hereby un

equivo ally and emphatically denounce and condemn such conduct as un-American, un-Resolved. That the democracy pledge its bes efforts to defeat the unholy purposes of such men, and to protect every individual of every nationality, religious creed and political belief in his sacred right to worship God according

to the dictates of his own conscience. The following plank was added at

We congratulate the people of Missouri or having the most perfect and competent system f public schools of any state in the Union and for the maintenance of this splendid edu and for the maintenance of this spiendid edu-cational system, from the district school to the university, wherein the sons and daughters of Missouri may for all time enjoy free opportunity for the highest culture, and for its pretection at all hazards against any and every form of in-vasion, we pleake the democratic party of the vasion, we pledge the democratic party of the state, under whose wise policy the system was established and under whose fostering care it has developed; but at the same time we oppose any interference by the state with the inalienable right of the parent to direct and control the method of the child's elucation.

MINORITY REPORT. The following is the report of the minority members, Graham Frost, David R. Francis and E. C. Kehr, all of St. Louis, which is a substitute for the coinage plank:

We hereby reaffirm the declaration of demcratic principles placed before the country by the last democratic national convention as-sembled at Caicago on June 22, 1892, and ratified by the state democratic platform adopted at Jefferson City on July 20, 1892.

At 1 a. m., without taking action on the platform, the convention adjourned until 10 a. m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.-After sitting continuously for eight hours the democratic state convention adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock this evening, having adopted as a platform the majority report of the committee on resolutions, which was made at mid-night last night, and nominated the following state ticket:

For Supreme Judge-Francis M Black, of Kansas City.
For Superintendent of Public Instruc tion-Prof. W. T. Carrington, of Audrain county. For Railroad Commissioner-Maj.

los. H. Finks, of Howard county. As Advertised. Suffere -You advertise to pull teeth

without pain. Is that true or false? Dentist-It's true-if the teeth are PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

- City Missionary-"Why do you always refer to your absent father as the clock?" Mission Youngster-'Cause he's doin' time."-Phliadel-

phia Record. -Customer-"Is this dictionary a popular edition?" Clerk—"Yes, sir. This is the one Prof. Corbett uses in his contest with Prof. Jackson."-Cleveland Plaindealer.

-"'Tain't no disgrace to be sent to the island," said Raggles. "Look at Napoleon Bonyparte. He was sent up to the island for years, an' yet nobody thinks the less of him for that."-Harper's Bazar. -Hazel-"Do you know, papa never

knows when Tom goes home. The clock is always stoppe I when he calls." Ethel-"Dear me! Is he homely enough for that?"-Inter Ocean. -"You should see Cholly in his new

spring suit. He is out of sight" "Then he illustrates a proverb." "What proverb?" "Out of sight, out of mind."-N. Y. Press.

-She-"I tell you, it won't be long till we have our rights," He-'O, you are one of those revolting women, are you?" "Sir-r-r." "Er-I mean you are in revolt, don't you sce?"-Indianapolis Journal.

-"I'll work my fingers' ends off to support you if you'll only have me." But I don't want a slave." "Ah, considerate girl! What do you require?"
"Only--" "Love?" "No: a millionaire."-Boston Gazette.

-Mr. Younghusband-'O. how wish I had a piece of the apple pie my mother used to make." Mrs. Younghusband (sweetly)-"It would be rather stale by this time, wouldn't it, dear?"

-A Blasted Neighborhood.-Wife-"O, dear, you're just in time! They've exploded a dynamite blast on the lot opposite. I'm half dead!" Husband (aside—"I'll go and pay the men \$5 to explode another one!"—Hallo.

-During a call that little 4-year-old Mary was making with her mother, a slice of cake was given to her. "Now, what are you going to say to the lady?" asked the mother. "Is you dot any more?" asked little Mary, de-

murely.-Philadelphia Times. -"Hullo! What is Uncle Silas taking little Tommy into the woodshed for?" "He's going to take little Tommy on his knee." "To spank him?" "O. no, of course not. To

tell him funny stories." -"See here." remarked the counsel for the defense to the Important witness. "I'll give you a \$20 gold piec : if "Done!" replied the you leave town." important witness: "I always did believe that silence was golden."--Phila

delphia Record. -Absent-minded business man (to office boy)-"William go up to my house and tell Mrs. Briggs I have forgotten my watch. Bring it back with you." He pulls out his watch and continues: "Now. William, it is 9 o'clock; be back at 10."-Tid-Bits.

EARLY USE OF SUGAR.

The Cane and Its Product Known in India Many Centuries Ago. The sugar cane and its uses have from time immemorial. It is perhaps the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of manufacture have been borrowed from or based on it. The early classical writers knew sugar vaguely as "honey of canes." To the Greco-Roman world warthy Indians delighted to chew. and from which they extracted a mys

terious sweetment. It was the Arabs-those great carriers between the east and west-who introduced the cane in the middle age into Egypt, Sicily, and the south of Spain, where it flourished abundantly until West Indian slavery drove it out of the field for a time and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cub?. Naturally, you can afford to underto pay any wages to your laborers. Egyptian sugar was carried to London in Plantagenet times by the Ven tian fleet, where it was exchanged for vool, the staple product of medieval En- be gained by practice.-Farmers'

gland. Early in the sixteenth century the cane was taken from Sicily to Maderia and the Canaries. Thence it found its way to Brazil and Mexico, to Jamaica and Haiti. Cane sugar was well known in Italy about the second century, and has been common in England since the Tudor period. The spacious days of clously on it will, in most cases, pay great Elizabeth had sugar for their sack, and ginger was hot i' the mouth, too, as we all well remember. - Cornhill

Magazine.

Learned Women of Holland. The women of the Dutch republic are gratefully remembered by their countrymen. Anna Bigus rendered signal service to her country, for, with her, Dutch literature is said to have really begun since she was the first Dutch writer to establish a standard of gamee and precision and rescue the writings of the republic from weakness and incorrectness. Her abilities were of so high an order that she easily overtopped all contemporary writers. The daughters of Roemer Visscher were among the most learned in Hol land during the Dutch renaissance of 1600. Later the Baroness Lanov achieved great fame for her poetical works. Then come the Ladies Wolf and DeKen, the renown of whose brilliant and sareastic writings, in the year 1890, was the theme of conversation in every court of Europe. It was at the siege of Haarlem that the six hundred menat-arms were assisted by three hundred women, and through their aid were able to turn back the Spanish cohorts. Kenan Hassalaer was the captain of these Amazons, and led them to many battles, both within and without the walls of the Dutch city. - Philadelphia

Character in an O'd Glove. It is perhaps worth noticing that a new use has been found for old gloves. Ail who may be smitten with a psycho logical mania that chiromancy, capilology, scarpology and graphology have separately or collectively failed to satisfy, have now before them a new oracle known as "manicology." Ail they have to do is to dispatch a pair of old gloves-and a few postage stamps -to the manicologist, and this enterprising gentleman will help them to "know where they are." He claims that after gloves have got thoroughly "set" to the shape of ands they have become documents bearing witness to their wearer's character, disposition and "prospects in life"-documents written in a sort of universal and yet mysterious language, with which only the manicologist is as yet equalated, -Ladies' Pictorial

FARM AND GARDEN.

CHEAP FARM BARN.

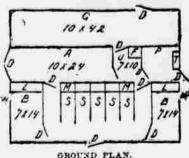
Built in Nebraska at a Cost of About Eight Hundred Dellars. Our illustration is of a cheap Nebra ka farm barn. It is 84 feet wide, 4 feet long, and 10 feet from the groun to the caves. The cut in the upper part of the illustration shows the elevation and the general appearance of the

structure. The lower out represents

the ground plan. G is a large granary



having a small door just below the eaves through which the grain is thrown. A is a wagon shed, U a work shop and F a grain box 3x3 feet. K is a watering-room, T a trough and P a pump. M M is a manger 2 feet wide and 3 feet high. SSSSS are stalls each 4x7 feet. B B are box stalls having the racks L L which slope from the



havmow almost to the floor. W W are one-sash windows. There are two similar windows in the wall back of the stalls. D D D, etc., are doors. The hay is pitched into the mow through a door in the end. The cost of erecting such a barn is about \$700 or \$800 .-Orange Judd Farmer.

IMPROVE THE FLOCK. The Importance of Selecting the Best

Lambs for Breeders. As the improvement of the flock can be better made from within than by giving the sole attention to bringing new blood from without, it will be very important to select the best lambs, both of rams and ewes, for breeders. The selection should be made chiefly in reference to the purposes for which the flock is kept, and strength of constitution, rapidity of growth, size, tendency to fat; fineness, length or quality of wool, and prolificness and certainty of breeding, in the parents as well as, so far as can be judged of, in the lambs themselves, should be made the tests by which the selection is determined. If the production of early lambs for market is the object, the produce of those ewes seen known in India, its native home, which bring single lambs of large size and quick growth will be chosen to increase the flock; if the production of mutton sheep, then those lambs from ewes which drop twins and are good nurses ought to be kept; and if wool of any particular kind is desired, then the selection should be made chiefly in the sugar cane was the reed which the reference to that. On no account should weakly lambs, or those ewes which are poor nurses, or fail to breed, or which exhibit tenderness of constitution, or are wanderers, or of uneasy, restless dispositions, be retained; but such unprofitable animals should be closely weeded out and fattened for sale or slaughter. The choice of ram lambs is of chief importance; for the influence of the ram runs through the flock, while that of the ewe is confined to her produce alone. To select sell your neighbors when you decline a lamb for a stock ram is a matter requiring a knowledge of the principles of breeding and some tact and experience. The latter qualifications cannot be acquired from books, but must

FEEDING OF CAKE.

Voice.

Benefits from Its Use and the Best Time to Give It. The writer has considerable faith in cake, and he feels convinced that one hundred pounds sterling spent judimore than the same sum spent in artificial fertilizers. Cake ought to be paid for by the animals which consume it, and unless fed in excessive quantities we think it will be so paid for, says J.

Wrightson in the Agricultural Gazette. Whether given to sheep or cattle, a moderate amount of cake produces a most excellent effect, and the manurial residue ought to be extra return of profit. Few farms do not respond to cake. Nay, we go further, for we never yet knew land which did not distinctly show the benefits of cake feeding. It puts a bloom or "skin" upon a farm of a lasting character, more satisfactory to both landlord and tenant than the forced growth due to artificial ma-

nures. Of all times when cake feeding is to be recommended the early spring and summer are the best. Cake fed in October is liable to the wasting effects of winter. Cake fed in spring and during the dry months is sooner and more completely realized in increased crops of autumn and spring corn. Large sheep farmers feed the great bulk of their cake during the dry months of the year, and they reap the full advantage upon their wheat in the following season or upon their barley and oat

sown in the spring. Points of the Work Horse.

Strength is not all that is required in work horse. One that has a fast walking gait and moves off rapidly with a load will always be in demand. There is a large field open for the introduction of a breed of fast walkers, with pedigrees that permit of tracing them to selected families. Size will also be desirable, but size can also be secured at the same time. Some draft horses are too slow and clumsy for gen-

eral work. The Breed and the Feed. "The breed and the feed" must be of the best. There is much in the feed, and even the scrub animal will show an improvement with better feed, breeds represent certain inherent acteristics, and though requiring best are capable of converting into a larger proportion of the product, thus increasing the utilizing the food to the great